

have the best information available before making decisions; providing adequate support to military operations; the need for intelligence to address the growing problems of international terrorism, crime, and drugs; and that our counterintelligence capabilities are able to assure that America's enemies do not penetrate our national security apparatus.

The new CIA Director comes along at an important time for the U.S. intelligence community. For almost half a century, the intelligence community—indeed our Nation's entire national security infrastructure—has been focused primarily on the Soviet threat. And during the cold war period, our Government viewed most national security issues—justifiable or not—through the prism of the United States-Soviet competition.

Obviously, this is no longer the case as America is coming to terms with a rapidly changing world. And having a robust and effective intelligence community is an indispensable means to that end. Timely and accurate intelligence forms the foundation of our foreign policy and defines the threat to U.S. national security that is—or should be—the basis of our defense spending.

Yet with the end of the cold war, some have argued that the CIA is a relic which has outlived its usefulness, and we should do away with it. I strongly disagree with such views. In this unprecedented time of enormous change and uncertainty in the world—as the on-going problem of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and recent acts of terrorism at home and around the world clearly demonstrate, our need for the intelligence community and a robust intelligence budget is greater than ever before.

The requirement for an intelligence capability is by no means a cold war aberration. This year, we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. And history has ultimately revealed to the public the important role of intelligence in that war.

Mr. President, like all veterans of that conflict, the 50th anniversary commemorations of specific events of World War II have special meaning to me. One of the most moving ceremonies I have ever attended was last June's ceremony in France commemorating the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

And unsurprisingly, intelligence made an extraordinary contribution to the success of D-Day's planning and implementation. Intelligence agents acquired an accurate map of the German Atlantic Wall fortifications, and an intelligence deception operation code-named Body Guard used German spies captured in England as double agents who sent false messages to the Nazis regarding the precise location of the planned invasion of Europe. This latter operation also successfully passed along false information regard-

ing the location of Allied invasion forces in England.

Intelligence played a decisive role in Allied victory in World War II in many ways. Signals intelligence [SIGINT], for example, played an instrumental role in winning World War II as Allied intelligence successfully broke German and Japanese codes.

And as we enter one of the most unpredictable and dangerous periods in world history, we must ensure that our SIGINT as well as human intelligence [HUMINT] and other intelligence capabilities will be able to meet the intelligence challenges of tomorrow.

Mr. President, in addition to the other recommendations being made to Dr. Deutch, as DCI, I would like to add one more.

Next March, the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community—which was initiated by this committee last year—will issue its report, including recommendations to reorganize the intelligence community in the postcold war era. While I look forward to reviewing the Commission's report, I must admit that I have been somewhat skeptical over the years about the utility of Government by "Blue Ribbon Panel"—and have sought to reduce the number of such commissions through oversight action of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, where I am now the ranking member.

As Dr. Deutch assumes his duties as DCI and he perceives significant problems—organizational and otherwise—that are impeding the intelligence community's ability to meet its requirements, I sincerely hope that he will act expeditiously to remedy these problems and not wait for the Commission's report next March.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of Dr. Deutch as DCI.

EXHIBIT 1

JOHN M. DEUTCH

The Honorable John M. Deutch was sworn in as Deputy Secretary of Defense on 11 March 1994, following a unanimous vote in the Senate. He previously served as the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology) from 15 April 1993 until his confirmation as Deputy Secretary.

Prior to his nomination to these positions, Mr. Deutch served in a number of educational government posts. Mr. Deutch became a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1970 and since then has been an associate professor and professor of chemistry, chairman of the Department of Chemistry, dean of science, provost, and Institute Professor.

His government assignments include service in the Department of Energy as Director of Energy Research, Acting Assistant Secretary for Energy Technology, and Under Secretary of the Department. In recognition of his contributions, he was honored with the Secretary's Distinguished Service Medal and the Department's Distinguished Service Medal. He has been a member of the White House Science Council, the Defense Science Board, the Army Scientific Advisory Panel, the Chief of Naval Operations Executive Panel, the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, the President's Foreign Intel-

ligence Advisory Board, and the President's Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee. He also served as a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget.

He has been a trustee of the Urban Institute, a member and Chair of the National Science Foundation Advisory Panel for Chemistry, an overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, a trustee of Wellesley College, a director of Resources for the Future, a member of the Trilateral Commission, and a member of the Governor of Massachusetts Technology and Economic Development Council.

A graduate of Amherst College with a B.A. in history and economics, he earned both a B.S. in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from M.I.T. He holds honorary doctoral degrees from Amherst College and the University of Lowell. Mr. Deutch has been a Sloan Research Fellow and a Guggenheim Fellow and is a member of Sigma Xi and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Deutch was born in Brussels, Belgium, and became a U.S. citizen in 1946. He has three sons, and his permanent residence is in Belmont, Massachusetts.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-880. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the M1A2 Abrams Upgrade; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-881. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Maneuver Control System; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-882. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the ADDS, C-17, and Javelin programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-883. A communication from the Deputy and Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Affordable Housing Disposition Program for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-884. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import